

MEETINGS

for the Second
wards Cause Dissatisfaction.

ITTEE IS DOWN ON THEM

the Number of the Voters Say
Will Go to the Primary.

quite a flutter The Constitution
in the city it announced that
meetings had been called in the sixth
night and in the second ward to-mor-

Who called these mass meetings?
Who was behind them?

And what was the purpose of the call?
Throughout the day The Constitution

circulated freely among the people trying
to secure an answer to these questions, but
without being able to obtain sufficient infor-

Way the wind is blowing.
The petition in the second ward was

carried around by a newspaper reporter who
asserted that it was for the purpose of
simplifying matters, and with a view to

helping the people select two friends of
his, one for alderman and one for council-

man. The gentleman carrying the paper
further stated that he was securing the
signatures to it so that any cut and dried

business might be kept down at the pri-
mary. To a few favorite ones later in the

day, one of the gentlemen in whose inter-
est the reporter was working, announced
the fact that a friend of his would be five

to one that the ticket nominated by the
second ward mass meeting would be elected
at the primary.

"Because," said he, "we have friends who
can get up the money needed to help carry
it."

It has been next to impossible to find out
responsible for the call in the sixth
ward. Some of the gentlemen who have

been called as callers deny that they had
any part to do with it and openly
declare that they are opposed to mass

meetings.
Candidates in the sixth

ward are Mr. J. H. W. and
Mr. J. H. W. and Mr. Welch, who
are all opposed to mass

meetings. It is seen that if the matter were
left to the candidates themselves there
would be no mass meetings, but every-

thing would be left to the primary which
the city executive committee has ordered.
But apart from the fact that the candi-

dates are opposed to the mass meetings,
there comes up the fact that many mem-
bers of the city executive committee are

dead sore on them.
And the further fact that—

Quite a number of the gentlemen who
signed the call in the second ward de-
clare that they did not know what they

were signing, and that they were deceived
when the paper was handed to them for
their signatures.

Still there is another funny fact connected
with Tuesday night, while the meeting in
the second ward was called for Wednesday

night.
Why were not both called for the same

night?
If the current talk yesterday is to be re-

lied upon, and some of it comes from one
of the candidates who is manipulating the
work in one of the wards, there was a de-

sign in calling them for different nights
and in the manner in which they are cal-
led.

To this is well known, the Commercial
club gives its first grand entertain-
ment. The club has a large membership

in the sixth ward, every one of whom would
like to have a hand in the selection of their
representatives.

But they cannot attend both.
Many had accepted invitations to the

Commercial Club before the call for the
mass meeting had been issued and will
not, of course, be able to attend the mass

meeting.
Did those who circulated the call for the

mass meeting in the sixth think of this?
And did they take advantage of the fact
that many of the sixth ward residents

live at the club and not at the mass
meeting?
Quite a number who think so

say so.
The call in the second ward

was given all over the city, that
in a large church ward,
living in that ward are

many families. Wednesday
night, and the club is regular in at-
tending. Ordinarily nothing

from the church
tomorrow night will
them.
Who called the meeting

to anticipate the absence
meeting for that night
that the people would
for the mass meet-

ties in whose interest the meetings are
being held would go into the convention
with thirty delegates, fifteen from the sixth
and fifteen from the second. With thirty
men as a starter a nomination would be
almost assured. Those thirty could secure
enough from the other wards by trading to
make any nomination they might desire.
They would practically control the conven-

tion or committee of one hundred. A well
known gentleman last night stated that he
knew of several men who live outside of
the city in north Atlanta who had been in-

ited to attend the meeting at the Gate
City Guard armory tonight. The gentle-
man who made this statement is a man of
veracity and never deals in idle talk.

That the people are opposed to mass meet-
ings in advance of the primary is certain.
Last night the workmen met, and after
discussing the matter passed a resolution

denouncing the mass meeting and asserting
their intention to stand by the primary.
The meeting did not indicate a preference

for any of the candidates or talk of any
concert of action. It simply put its foot
down on the mass meetings and said it
would abide the action of the city execu-

utive committee and express their individual
choice at the polls on that day, knowing
that the day would produce the candidates
for delegates.

The prohibition club has done exactly the
same thing.
Members Oppose the Mass Meetings.

Quite a number of the city executive com-
mittee is bitterly opposed to the mass meet-
ing and are open in denouncing them.

Some go so far as to criticize Mr. Cabanis,
the chairman of the committee, for signing
the call in the sixth ward.

"For myself," said Mr. George Johnson,
one of the committee from the fourth ward,
"I'm opposed to the mass meetings. When

the city executive committee met we dis-
cussed both mass meetings and primaries,
and the committee decided on primaries.
If the committee had selected mass meet-

ings I should have sustained the action and
worked for them. But the committee did
nothing of the kind, and any attempt now

to have mass meetings simply forestalls the
primary. It's all wrong and should not be
tolerated by the people of Atlanta. If At-

lanta is to have a city executive committee
the dictates of that committee should be
obeyed. If the dictates of that committee

are not to be obeyed then we should dis-
band the committee and go home. The
two mass meetings called are in direct op-

position to the instructions of the executive
committee and should be frowned down.
I think if we carry out the rules laid down

by the committee of seven which met a
week ago that we will be able to find a set
of gentlemen who will do the best for the

city in the committee of one hundred. The
primary is mine, since the commit-
tee has made that ruling, and I think
the duty of every member of that ex-

ecutive committee to do the same and to
stay away from mass meetings."
Mr. Harry Sharp, another member of

the committee from the fifth ward, ex-
pressed himself in the same way.
When the committee was working for a

solution of the question the night it met
in the Kimball house, Mr. Sid Holland, a
member from the third, wanted a mass

meeting, and was one of the last to desert
that plan. But he is now one of the most
ardent supporters of the decrees of the

committee.
"Since the committee has ordered primaries,"

said he, "I think we ought to stand
by them. I don't think these mass meet-
ings in advance of the primaries should be

allowed, and for one I'm now opposed to
them. Had the committee ordered mass
meetings I would have been pleased. I

shall take no part in any ward mass meet-
ing in advance of the primaries."
Mr. George Cassin, another member of

the city executive committee, is hard on the
mass meetings. Said he:
"I did not get what I wanted, but I'm

going to stand by the action of the com-
mittee and have nothing to do with ward
mass meetings. I want straight out primaries,
but I couldn't get them. Had the commit-

tee ordered mass meetings I would have
stood by the order. But as it did not, I
shall have nothing to do until the day of
the election, when I shall walk up and vote

my way."
Mr. Joe Gaines, a member of the city

executive committee, who signed the call
in the second ward, said he did so because
of the thorough organization of the probi-

tionists in that ward.
"That ward," said he, "is as dry as

powder, and the organization is thorough.
They will have their ticket prepared, and
will put it in unless something is done to

give us a straight chance in that ward."
Some Citizens Explain.
Some of the gentlemen whose names are

attached to the petition in the second ward
will not now consider themselves bound by
the paper. When the paper was carried to

Judge George Hillier he declined to sign it.
The gentleman insisted and the judge
finally said:

"Well, I'll sign it, but I want it dis-
tinctly understood that I am not bound
by it."
Judge Rufus T. Dorsey says that he

signed the paper without knowing what it
was, and never really knew the contents
until told yesterday. The information

caused him to smile and remark that he
saw Judge Hillier had signed it, and
thinking it was a good paper, at-
tached his name. The judge said:

THE CLAYTON PLAN

Of Annexation Is Given a Thorough Study
by the Mayor and the Committee

WHICH HAS CHARGE OF ANNEXATION

They All Ride Over a Part of the Territory,
and Will Complete the Drive This
Morning—They Are Pleased.

Mayor Goodwin made a tour of inspec-
tion of the new territory shown in the
Clayton plan of annexation yesterday.

And he is most favorably impressed
with it.
Early in the morning a carriage was

driven up to the mayor's office, and Mayor
Goodwin, accompanied by Mr. Rice, chair-
man of the special committee on annexa-

tion, Mr. Meador, a member of that com-
mittee, and City Engineer Clayton, en-
tered.
The party drove direct to the corner of

Ashby and East Hunter street, which is
a short distance from the junction of
Ashby and Greenleaf avenue, the point

of beginning, as shown by the Clayton
map. Starting at the corner of Hunter
and Ashby streets, the drive began, and

continued until the carriage reached the
Piedmont exposition grounds, where they
stopped for the day and returned to the

city.
"We went all over the part of the terri-
tory covered between the two points," said

Mr. Rice, "and the mayor and Mr. Meador
were more than pleased with what they
saw. All along the line we discovered

valuable additions to the city of Atlanta,
and I think the mayor was surprised more
than once. The new line takes in all of

Mr. Anthony Murphy's place, and in that
same locality adds greatly to the city. At
the Exposition mills we found that the

city would secure great additions, and north
of the mills we found plenty to warrant
the extension. About 15,000 and 18,000 popu-

lation by the annexation. And, while ac-
quiring that, she will be securing the
smallest part of territory possible to ac-

quire."
"Would the new territory help West End
any? Would it give her another member
of the general council?"

"Unfortunately for the seventh ward,
it would not. That part of the territory
around West End is not the most populous

of the new territory which would be taken
in. Mayor Goodwin, though he has not
expressed himself, is heartily in favor of

the plan, I know."
"THE BODIES FOUND."

Richardson and Dickson Were Shot by the
Mobs and Thrown in a Well.
Summerville, Ga., October 23.—(Special.)

The bodies of the two negroes, Bill Rich-
ardson and Jim Dickson, accessories to the
murder of James Hall, near Trion, have

been found in an old well one mile west of
Trion. The men were taken from the
Chattanooga county jail here on last Tuesday

night.
Pieces of rope were still around the necks
of each. Both had been shot through the

head. The coroner summoned a jury
which has been in session a part of yester-
day and today but as yet has not reached

a verdict. The jury will continue the in-
vestigation tomorrow. The better element
of the people here feel outraged at this dis-

graceful and unwarranted execution. The
number of participants in the lynching was
less than heretofore reported.

HAS SPENT ITS FORCE.
The Pestilence Appears to Be on the Wane
At Jessup.

Jessup, Ga., October 23.—(Special.)—
Two new cases occurred today. Two
were discharged. Mrs. J. S. Williams, wife of

John Williams, white, 40, of Jessup, was
not yet ready to return to his duties as
government train inspector, being only

able for the present to be on the streets
for a short time each day. Mr. J. H. W.
Harris, an assistant of the post office, was

attacked by the pestilence on the 18th inst.
and has been in the hospital since. He has
been in the hospital for the first time since

his illness. He has been in the hospital for
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A KNIFE THRUST

Kills an Argument with a Hackman This
Morning.

Just before the clock struck 2 this morn-
ing, a foolish quarrel with a negro hack
driver resulted in a stabbing affray that
may very likely develop into a tragedy.

The exact facts are, as yet, obscure.
What is positively known is that, at a
little after 1 o'clock, Charles Gresham, a

well-known young man about town, the
stepson of J. C. Allen, the Deatur street
clothes, entered the restaurant of Katten-

born & Day, on Wall street, near the
Kimball house. He was accompanied by
a companion, named Philip Muller, of
about the same age, and the two ordered

lunch.
After they had finished they strolled to
the corner. There was always a number of
hackmen lining the street at this point

with their vehicles, and one of them, a
negro named Edward Mapes, who drives
for Anderson's stable, ran up and solicited

a fare.
What followed is in dispute, but it is
certain that a quarrel of some
kind ensued. The driver was per-

sistent. Gresham made some reply that
angered him and a moment later the two
men were clinched. The only witness who

could be found this morning was a man
named Moon and he stated that as the
two came together Gresham struck the

hackman in the breast with a knife.
The young man instantly broke away
and dashed up toward the Kimball house.

Mapes, who had made no outcry, dashed in
pursuit and the two disappeared around
the corner.

At the corner of Deatur street Officer
Florence arrested Gresham. The young fel-
low was badly excited and blurted out that

he had stabbed a man. Mapes had, in the
meantime, passed by and had slowed down
to a reeling walk. He got as far as the

corner of Peachtree and fell headlong
across the iron gutter guard. He was ly-
ing there when the officer came up with

his prisoner.
The crowd at once collected and the police-
man sent a call from the corner box. Mapes

had passed into unconsciousness almost im-
mediately after falling, and was bleeding
awfully from a stab wound in the center

of his chest. The ambulance came with the
patient and he was taken direct to the
Grady hospital. At 3 o'clock this morning

the physicians were unable to say exactly
how long he would live. He did not
regard the wound as necessarily fatal.

Gresham was taken to the station house. He
is now in custody and it could not be
found. A few moments after his arrest

he was seen by a Constitution reporter, and
he said that he had been stabbed in the
back. "The man accosted me at the door of

the restaurant and asked me for cab fare. I
denied it to him and he hit me and we
fought. He ran to his hack and got a monkey

wrench and ran me around the Kimball house
with it. When he came up I hit him, but
he thought he was going to kill me."

This version puts the stabbing beyond the
doubt, but it does not show the whole
story. The restaurant door, J. C. Allen, the

young man's father, had been brought into
the station house intoxicated earlier in the
evening, and it thus happened easily enough

that the son was eventually locked in the
same cell with him.
The wounded hackman lives on Magnolia

street, near Vine street, and is a very
well known among colored people here.

FEVER STILL RAGING

Three Deaths and Thirty-Six New Cases of
Yellow Fever Reported Yesterday.

Brunswick, Ga., October 23.—Three deaths
were officially reported today, as follows:
Two whites, Adolph Leavin and Mrs. Bettie

Volz of St. Simon's, and one colored, Leola
Horton.
Mrs. Volz died several days ago and was

reported by Dr. Murray. Owing to the dis-
tance from Brunswick the attending physi-
cian, Dr. McCaskey, did not send any report in

on her sickness and death until today.
Thirty-six new cases, ten of which were
reported here up to noon.

There are now under treatment fifty-two
whites and 211 colored, a total of 263. The
deaths during the last five days were, at least,

forty-one and 398 have been discharged.
A fair estimate of Brunswick's population
now, according to Surgeon Murray's census, is

about 10,000. The epidemic started in 11.46
per cent, while several hundred have left
through Camp Detention since its opening.

The epidemic of St. Simon's and Jekyll
Islands, whose cases are charged to Brun-
swick, will about evenly balance it. Among

those left are about 600 inmates. The epi-
demic is fast fading away, but, at least,
a safe estimate of the number stricken by
its close will be 35 per cent, unless the epi-

demic assumes graver proportions than is now
expected.
A BRIDGE BURNER CONVICTED.

The Jury Recommended Him to Mercy and
Saved His Neck.

Thomasville, Ga., October 23.—(Special.)—
Walter Odum, the negro arrested some time

ago charged with burning two railroad bridges
on the Savannah, Florida and Western rail-
way, near this place, was tried here today

"EGYPTIA."

It Was a Beautiful Production and a
Glorious Success.

A LARGE AUDIENCE WAS PRESENT

And the Production Was Perfect in All
Details—Many Unique Specialties.
Will Be Repeated Today.

A large and fashionable audience greeted
the brilliant presentation of "Egyptia" at
the Grand last evening. A great deal had
been written concerning the magnificence and
beauty of this performance, but no words can

do justice to its reality. The choruses,
the specialties, the military companies, a
number of the vocalists and many beautiful
dancers and tableaux were arranged so as to

give a smooth and wonderfully interesting
performance. The cast for the spectacular
proper was as follows:
Cast.

Oppolion, product of century plant, Mr.
Patterson, a ballet dancer, Miss B. B. B.
Mr. Traylor, British queen of Woodymplis,
Miss Janet Bain; Fleet Wind, a fairy, Miss

Donna Bain; Paganini, child of the air, Miss
Mable Rose; Jacques, the jester, Master
Gerome; Kikiplu, a Jap. Moss Arno;
Woodymplis, a Jap. Moss Arno; Queen
of the Animal Kingdom, Miss Lute Gordon;
court vocalists, Miss Rosa Coates, Master

Percy Lywood; Egyptia, Miss Margaret New-
man.
Soldiers—Egyptia, Miss Belle Abbott;
Charmian, Miss Margaret New, Miss B. B. B.
Attendants—Mark Antony, Mr. P. P. P.

Attendants—Choral queen, Miss Annie How-
ard.
Maidens Chanting—Japanese queen, Miss
Annie Bates.

Court attendants, soldiers—Queen of
Hibernia, Miss Schuch.
Douglas, Bruce, Angler, O'Keefe and Nash.
Soldiers—Helen of Troy, Miss Marie Ro-

mare.
Trojan warriors, singers, soldiers—Sultana,
Miss West.
Sultan attendants—Eastern Princesses—
Misses Mary Tupper, Latham, Dougherty, Vi-

ola Tupper, Edith Taylor, Maude Roach, Daniel
and Grady hospital. At 3 o'clock this morning
the physicians were unable to say exactly

how long he would live. He did not
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ATLANTA, GA., October 24, 1893.

Trifling with the People.

The people can now see who is responsible for the chaotic state of silver legislation.

Our news columns this morning tell the story. On Saturday the friends of the silver cause claimed that he would acquiesce in the proposed silver compromise.

Monday it was stated that he would insist upon carrying out his original plan. What had occurred in the city? Secretary Lamont had returned from New York and had called at the house. He doubtless reported to Cleveland that the compromise was satisfactory to the moneyed men.

He had been in the metropolis, and the president changed his attitude. He was not trifling with the people?

The compromise is not satisfactory to them, but good men of all parties would be willing to sacrifice something to end this apparently eternal squabble. Just as there is a prospect of ending it, the president hears from New York and interferes with the settlement.

How long will the country patiently endure this treatment?

The Law and the People.

Since a prominent citizen of Richmond refused a challenge to fight a duel and declined the challenge over to the police; the prominent Alabama planter sent to the penitentiary for charging the newspapers are champions of the south that the day of the

same line we frequently find persons applauding the judges who enforce the laws against the carrying of concealed weapons.

This would appear to indicate an advance in civilization and a peaceful and unflinching disposition on the part of the people.

Let us see about it. During three months of the past summer more than 300 white women were ravished by negroes in the south, and lynchings followed in nearly every instance when the guilty ones were captured. Before the war, when it was a common thing for our whites to go armed, it is said that but one case of felonious assault by a negro upon a white woman was ever known in the south.

Another point. In the days of dueling there was never any slanderous gossip among men in this section about women. How is it now? Within the past two weeks a judge in Georgia and one in Texas have charged their grand juries to protect women who have to earn their living against slander. The inference is that we have in our cities and towns a growing class of men who wage their idle hands against the young women who make their way in the world by the various occupations open to women.

A generation ago the man who would have been guilty of such baseness would have been cowardly or shot.

The duel is a thing of the past and the laws against it must be enforced. But the result is simply an enlargement of the freedom of the liar and the slanderer. We must enforce our laws against carrying pistols. But the result is that good citizens disarm themselves in obedience to the law, while bad men carry weapons and have the advantage.

We do not need better laws; we need better people. New York city outgrew the duel early in the present century, and it is under an anti-pistol law. Yet more people are murdered there in a year than in the entire ten southern states. Good laws are of no use unless the people are good.

Let the people be the main thing. Let the laws be the result of the good people. Let the society straighten itself out. Let the people be the main thing. Let the laws be the result of the good people. Let the society straighten itself out.

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spend money in order to make money. The fifty acres donated belong to a tract of 228 acres owned by seven men, who will divide the remainder of their land into lots of 50x100 feet and sell them to the colony of factory operatives. The colony will employ from 1,250 to 1,500 hands, and will require 600 cottages for their accommodation. The paid up capital stock of the company is \$600,000.

Undoubtedly, the donations made to secure the removal of the industry to Memphis will be money wisely invested. A city cannot grow and prosper by commerce alone. It must have factories and mills to give employment to labor, swell the population, increase the demand for houses and make the retail trade brisk all the year round.

Perhaps the average Atlanta man will turn up his nose in scorn at the Memphis plan of building up her manufacturing interests, and say that it will be sufficient to rely upon our climate, transportation facilities and natural advantages. This is a mistake. We must spend money in order to make money. It will cost a sum of money to present our advantages to the outside world through the medium of print and the tongues of brainy, diplomatic business men. When this is done, we will be able to compete for large plant in distant cities for their trouble and expense in pulling up and moving here. The railroads, too, must be persuaded to do their part. All this takes money, but it would be well spent. Such an outlay would, in the course of a few years, double our population, make rented houses pay a good interest, raise the value of real estate and the weekly wages spent here would give us flush times from January to January.

If the Atlanta plan of drawing outside industries here is to be limited to correspondence, a few carriage rides and a banquet composed mainly of climatic advantages the sooner we give it up the better. It will not pan out.

Mr. Cleveland and the Compromise.

We are not inclined to place much credit in the rumor given from Washington that Mr. Cleveland will hold himself aloof from all compromises—that, although all the democratic senators may sign the compromise outlined in our dispatches of Sunday, he will refuse to give it his sanction.

We do not credit the rumors for the reason that, however obstinate Mr. Cleveland may be in holding to his own views—however intolerant he may be of the opinions of others—we do not believe he is willing to sacrifice the unity and harmony of his party to his views.

He can be and is the president, but he cannot be the party, the legislative machine and the platform.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland is misinformed as to the public opinion of the party in the south and west, and that impression will be confirmed should he refuse to sanction the basis of compromise on which the democrats of the senate have agreed.

There are men around the president who are willing to carry favor by flattery him with the misinformation that the democratic party of the south is solidly in favor of a measure not authorized by the platform that wipes silver out of our currency system as a money standard.

This misinformation is bolstered up by the fact that the president finds his party in the east practically solid for unconditional repeal. If it is solid in the east, why should it not be solid for unconditional repeal in other parts of the country?

We have no doubt that these considerations weigh heavily with the president. We have no doubt that he accepts them as conclusive, and yet the fact remains that the democrats in the senate who have been holding out against unconditional repeal are not only representing an overwhelming majority of the party of the country, but are standing squarely on the democratic platform. Their position is unassailable from a party point of view.

But the real trouble—the real invitation to party division and disorganization—lies in the fact that the democratic majority in the senate has for nearly three months refused to put the machinery of the party in motion to carry out legislation demanded by the platform. Discord has ruled and the effect of it has been bad on the party. The spectacle has not been wholesome, and the elements of disorganization that have shown themselves in the senate are threatening to become epidemic in the party. What would it profit the party to be given control of the country if the ordinary forms of compromise that lead to progress and development are to be destroyed and the forces that make the party powerful are to be surrendered to the weakness and confusion that are bred and fed by discord?

The party cannot pick one way and march another. It cannot make pledges and refuse to redeem them. It cannot give the control of financial legislation over to two minorities—one of them a republican minority. One way out of the difficulty is to carry out the platform boldly and unequivocally. Another way is to adjust the difference between the democrats by means of a compromise.

Let the democrats of the senate get together and put their compromise measure through—and the sooner the better.

Concerning Our Silver Plank.

When the Chicago platform was adopted The New York Tribune said: "It is a free silver plank, and not an honest one. It is a free silver plank, with a trickery in the form of utterance." The World said of it:

"It is the general opinion of conservative men that the democratic silver plank is stronger than the republican gold plank."

The issues are perfectly plain and simple. Every voter will know for what, as well as for whom, he is voting.

The democratic masses understood the platform to be for free silver coinage and ratified it at the polls.

How could there be any other construction of a plank which declared for the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal?

The state democratic platforms of thirty-one states are on this line, according to General Wheeler, who examined them. The record of the democratic party as set forth in the campaign handbook of 1890 is as follows:

"The records of the fifty-first congress show that the democrats of the republic have been practically a unit in support of free and unlimited coinage of the white metal."

The democratic platform of 1884, reaffirmed in 1888, spoke for the coinage of both gold and silver.

"We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

The republican platform of 1888 spoke thus: "The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money."

The meaning of these declarations can be best learned from the history of silver coinage measures in congress.

In all its years of power the democratic party never enacted a law to demonize silver, but constantly and unceasingly maintained its free and unlimited coinage from 1792 to 1873, when the republicans, being in a large majority in both houses of congress and having all departments of the government, enacted a law in February prohibiting the coinage of the standard silver dollar.

In November, 1877, a democratic house of representatives enacted a free silver coinage bill, which went to its grave in the republican senate.

This campaign book shows that in 1887 in the house ninety-seven democrats voted for free silver against ten of their party. In June, 1890, all the democrats but thirteen voted for free silver. Naturally, this overwhelming vote for free silver influenced the elections of 1890, which gave the democrats 150 majority in congress.

In the light of these historical facts it is plain that if any democratic two-thirds silver plank into anything but a demand for the free coinage of both gold and silver for the free coinage of both gold and silver he is defying the solemnly expressed will of the party, or is taking advantage of some "trickery of expression" hinted at by The Tribune in its comments on the platform.

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between the metals in demanding payment. They are given no discretion whatever. They are paid in either gold or silver at the pleasure of the bank, and that is an end of the matter.

But, according to the republican policy, which Mr. Carlisle is enforcing, the holder of a silver note may demand payment in gold and he cannot be refused, because, forsooth, Charles Foster, who has since become a bankrupt in his own business, declared that the way to keep our silver money at a parity with gold was to redeem it in gold.

The law gives, or intended to give, the secretary of the treasury some discretion in the matter, and plainly says so, but Mr. Carlisle, following the example of the distinguished republican bankrupt, permits the noteholder to interpret and execute the law. In this way the Wall street banks were permitted to override the discretion of the secretary of the treasury and raid the gold reserve.

Charles Foster sacrificed the interests of the people to the greed of the golding bankers, and this was natural. He was merely carrying out the policy of the republican party. But thoughtful persons have reason to be surprised that a democratic administration should assume responsibility for this policy.

This is what has been accomplished, and the resultant dislocation in our currency is to be measured in the shrinkage of values and the depression in business that has followed Mr. Carlisle's endorsement of the Harrison policy.

The Evening Journal headlined the silver compromise Saturday as a victory for the repealers. Now, it follows Mr. Cleveland and calls for more.

If Mr. Cleveland would move back to his old quarters in the Mills building in New York he would be able to direct financial legislation without the inconvenience of waiting to hear from Wall street through Lamont.

The Washington Post thinks that Mr. Cleveland is a "brilliant politician" with a brick when he insisted on the Van Allen appointment. Curiously enough, the same brick hit Mr. Horace White in the neighborhood of the abdomen.

Give the people a square deal and a fair show in the city election.

The banks will have a good deal of fun with their object lesson before they get through with it. It has been an object lesson to the people sure enough.

While it may be true that the platform democrats do not get a great deal in the proposed compromise, nevertheless, there will be an opportunity to get the party together so that the wounds may be treated in the family mansion.

The most important feature of the compromise is that it will enable the democratic majority to come together.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Marshall C. Carver, at the age of eighty-five, says: "The life of a soldier is the finest of all. To become a soldier again, what a sweet dream!"

Major Charles H. Smith's "History of Georgia" will be published by Ginn & Co., of Boston, in a few days.

Miss Helen Reed, who was recently ordained deaconess by Bishop Nichols in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, San Francisco, is the first lady to receive that order in California.

The bishop said that the elevation of a woman to the place of a minister in the church was a step toward the equality of the sexes, and that the Holy Ghost came down upon the apostles, and that Miss Reed's example would soon be followed by others.

Dr. Moorhouse, the bishop of Manchester, is an amiable and well-mannered clergyman, but he is not a good man. The other day, however, a clergyman in a Lancashire parish was called upon to officiate at a wedding of a woman to a man who was a member of the same church. The clergyman refused to officiate, and the wedding was held in a private house.

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A STATE OF HEALTH.

Epidemics Cost Millions When Not Checked in Time.

Brunswick, Ga., October 23.—(Special.)—Colonel C. P. Goodyear has addressed the following to Governor Norcross:

"Hon. W. J. Norcross, Governor, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Governor: I take a brief interval from the pressing duties enforced upon me by the sad situation existing here to ask your consideration of a question not only of vital importance to Brunswick, but of equally pressing importance to every section of this state, a matter which I have brought to your attention in previous sessions, and have urged legislation upon, in season and out of season, for the past sixteen years. I refer to a health law for the state of Georgia. Our sad experience here

Diamonds,
Watches,
Solid Silver,
Bridal Presents,
Engraving Wedding
Invitations.
J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

the
busy
b's.
"b & b."
of course they're busy, why shouldn't they
be? You want your money's worth—they
give you that and more, the best "dollar
& quart" whisky on earth, "Cleveland club
rye," absolutely pure, seven years old.
bluthenthal & bickart,
"b. & b."
whiskies, etcetra, marietta and forsyth,
at the new bridge.
"canadian club."
"schlitz beer, genuine."
"four aces whisky."

HERE ARE SOME
Of the names of patrons furnished
with our Product during the last
thirty days:
Mr. John W. Grant, Peachtree street,
Atlanta.
Mr. Green T. Dodd, Washington street,
Atlanta.
Mr. D. Latta, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. W. A. Barber, Chester, S. C.
A. L. Mitchell, Athens, Ga.
J. L. Jones, Milledgeville, Ga.
Professor J. N. Whitner, Lake City, Fla.
Many others in all parts of the coun-
try.
MAY MANTLE CO.,
115, 117, 119 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

A. L. Delkin Co.
POPULAR JEWELERS.
Watches,
Diamonds,
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Fine Goods at low-
est possible prices.
69 Whitehall St
Next to High's.
JAMES E. HICKEY,
DEALER IN
Fine Vehicles and Harness
Horse and Dray Covers,
67 WEST ALABAMA STREET.
Full line of Horse Blankets and
Fur and Plush Robes.
Telephone 782.
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For Men Only.
DR. A. W. KRUMM,
German Specialist.
Permanently Located at
SOUTH BROAD ST.,
consulted, free of charge, on all
acute and nervous diseases, such as
rheumatism, varicose, stricture, lost
night losses, piles and all other
disorders. He supplies all of his
own, which cure when all others
fail. In this city for the last five
years he has been the most successful
physician in the city for all the
above mentioned diseases, and he
is also a German graduate of
experience and the fortunate possessor
of great valuable medicines, and
is well known to the profession of this
city. He makes a cure or no charge,
cases undertaken; no injurious
drugs used; and he gives him a trial and
His medicines are all very
valuable and the fortune possessor
in reach of all.
51-1-2 South Broad Street.

from West End.
given that all it is, fas-
t property for taxes,
and stone curb-
property adver-
to law.
L. L.
Clerk.

AN UNIQUE FAIR.

The Negroes of Atlanta Are Having Huge
Fun at Brisbane Park.

A GREASED PIG THE FEATURE YESTERDAY
Today a Mock Marriage and a Doll Show
Are Among the Attractions—Climb-
ing a Greased Pole.

Under the high-sounding title of the At-
lanta Colored Fair, there began at Brisbane
park yesterday one of the most unique en-
tertainments that the genius of Atlanta's
African colony has ever yet evolved. A
red-letter programme, highly embellished
with flashy pictures, announced in
grandiloquent style the features of the
day, such as climbing a greased pole and
chasing a greased pig. Perhaps, one of the
most catchy items on the list of good
things was the baby show.

The festivities covered the entire day
and infringed upon the night hours, run-
ning as late as midnight. The masses and
the classes of Atlanta's negro population
were out to take an active hand in and
look on at the sport. The swell element
was there in the boxes, affecting the finest
manners and holding themselves in the
most dignified way. A great parade in the
morning, with a noisy band attachment,
carried many to the grounds.

The day was given over to the agency
of a large number of circus posters
scattered about the streets, presenting the
features of a very base and swell-looking
young negro who was labeled manager,
and other pictures and a long list of
attractions. It was advertised to include
features from every state in the south.
Baby show, laundried shirt contests, doll
exhibits, mock marriage ceremony, grand
barbecue and a score of other things were
chronicled upon the seductive bill. People
who went were not disappointed.

The affair was peculiarly African in its
character, and the crowd appreciated it
and felt proud of it as such. There was
a marked effort to carry it through in white
people style, and the attempt at imitation
could not be designated a failure.

A baseball game between the Darktown
Depends and the Atlanta Grays was merely
a starter for the day's entertainment.
The championship was awarded to the
former amid immense applause. Then the
real fun began. When the game ended,
five hundred small negroes of all sizes,
shapes and degrees of noise-making pro-
prietaries, with one general condition of
shabiness, leaped from the grand stand
and snooker and yelling like Comanches,
poured upon the field.

The cause of this wonderful tumult was
the star event of the day, which was next
on the programme, the pig-chasing con-
test. For uniqueness and hilarity, this
contest of the entertainment exceeded
all others. For an hour before it occurred,
a seething, screaming mass of negro boys
had been crowding around an abandoned
cabbage patch in the rear of the grand
stand. The erstwhile cattle held a prisoner
a fat and sleek-looking pig, whose spotted
hide had been artistically clipped for the
occasion by an Atlanta barber.

A thick coating of grease was smeared
over the shaven hide of the astonished
pig, and by a broad-looking negro youth
seemed intent upon doing a fine job, al-
though he was sorely pressed by the over-
eager gamins. In great handfuls he ap-
plied the grease until the pig stood sleekly
surveying the crowd out of the corners of
his eyes, the sleekest of his kind.

No sooner had the five hundred yelling,
dancing negroes streamed upon the field than
two muscular men came gravely upon the
scene, bearing the crate between them.
There was a shout of joy as the pig was
carried forward, and the combined
efforts of a squad of policemen were ne-
cessary to keep them back.

A runner, with a business-like air and
a lead pencil in his hand, announced that
25 cents would be paid to the boy who
caught and held the pig. But beyond a
certain point, which he designated, for
reasons unknown as "the kingdom," no
reward would be paid for the capture of
the pig, but, to his astonishment, when
he drew his arms together to retain his
treasure, the pig wasn't there.

This episode gave a little yellow coon of
five years the lead, and he sprinted along
at a superb gait. The pig made a sudden
turn and he landed upon him. The porker
kicked and squealed, but, with grim deter-
mination, the little yellow mite of African
humanity held him in a grip of death,
while the crowd yelled like mad.

It was a case of one against two, and ap-
proaching prize, the little coon was awarded his
prize. A second time the squealing hog
was liberated, and this time there was a
wild rush. Running, falling, rolling, tum-
bling, scrambling, pushing, yelling they
chased after the now thoroughly wild pig.
He led them a fine chase into deep center
field, and then executed a magnificent flank
movement and rushed toward the grand
stand again. He was pursued and finally
nailed to the wall by three negroes who
fell upon him simultaneously. He was
loosed and captured three times amid the
wildest applause.

The greased-pole contest had over a
hundred contestants. It was thirty feet
high, and glistened brightly with grease.
The first one to make an effort got about
six feet up and came racing back like a
ball. Another and another tried it with
the same result. The fifth man had very
easily won a sack about his neck,
but he made but sorry progress. The
next man offered to divide the spoils with
a champion who boosted him up on his shoul-
ders, from which point of vantage he fran-
tically kicked and waved his arms and
legs in a vain effort to go higher. Both
finally collapsed in a heap.
The crowd gave a bright youth with a black
skin an idea. He loaded his pockets with
sand and started up. He yanked himself
upward quietly enough until he got where
the grease was thickest, and then he showed
the wondering onlookers what a super-
latively brilliant lad he was. Holding on
with one hand, he dived into his
pockets with the other and brought it out
filled with sand. Raising it up, he tossed
the sand above his head. He craved a yell
of pain and shot downward like a ball.
His eyes were full of choice sand.

By this time a combination had been
formed among the ambitious youths, and
one was raised on the shoulders of two boys
and another was lifted under him, and
then another, until three stood upon each
other's shoulders. An effort was made to
insert a fourth at the bottom. The bot-
tom lad wavered, his knees shook, and,
a minute later, there was a disastrous col-
lapse. The four youths landed in a heap
at the foot of the pole with the swiftness
of lightning. That ended the contest, the
spectator's attention being attracted by
dumbly and retiring.

Twenty Years' Experience.
C. D. Fredricks, the well-known pho-
tographer, 770 Broadway, New York, says:
"I have been using ALLICOCK'S PO-
ROUS PLASTER'S for twenty years, and
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dicines. Briefly summing up my experience,
I say that when placed on the small of
the back ALLICOCK'S PLASTER'S all the
body with nervous energy, and thus cure
fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney
difficulties. For women and children I
have found them invaluable. They never
irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain,
but cure sore throat, coughs, colds, pains
in eye, back or chest, indigestion and bowel
complaints."

For Malaria, Liver Trou-
ble, or Indigestion, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS



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Brings comfort and improvement and
tends to personal enjoyment when
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less expenditure, by more promptly
adapting the world's best products to
the needs of physical being, will attest
the value to health of the pure liquid
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Its excellence is due to its presenting
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tive; effectually cleansing the system,
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It has given satisfaction to millions and
met with the approval of the medical
profession, because it acts on the Kid-
neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-
ening them and it is perfectly free from
every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drugg-
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ufactured by the California Fig Syrup
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THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are the natural blood puri-
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The blood is oxidized in the lungs, but it
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If the kidneys are deranged they cannot
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And if the blood is not kept pure, the
whole system becomes poisoned and de-
ranged.

Having few nerves of sensation, disease
may exist in the kidneys and yet give no
pain.

Some of the evidences of diseased kidneys
are high-colored, scalding urine, brick dust
deposit, uric acid in the blood, puffiness un-
der the eyes, swelling of the abdomen,
ankles and legs, tube casts in the urine,
dryness of the skin, pallor of the face, cold
extremities, palpitation of the heart, ner-
vousness, neuralgic pains, rheumatism,
fickle appetite, headache, dark, muddy urine,
etc., indicate the need of

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Any of the above symptoms at first may
be slight, but they should not be neglected.
They point to kidney trouble, and left to
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